

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5026. 號六十月八年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

日九廿月六年卯己

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 3, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORR, Ludgate Circus. R. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL, DRACON & CO., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORR, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, GAMBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HEBER & Co. Shanghai, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co. and KREY & WILSON, Yokohama, LAW, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK. R. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. E. D. SARSON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-chow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager. Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue BERGHE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, HONKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager. Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 12 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, Vats, Stock, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

FOR SALE.

F. KLAMPERMEYER,

186, QUEEN'S ROAD,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has commenced BUSINESS, as a CAFE and RESTAURANT Keeper, and will endeavour to the best of his ability to give satisfaction to those who kindly give him their Patronage.

GERMAN SAUSAGES of all Kinds can be made to Order at the shortest notice, and of the Best Quality.

ICE CREAM at all Times in readiness, and can be supplied to Parties, &c.

F. KLAMPERMEYER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

For Sale.

NEW GOODS

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS. ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L. C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND.

LAWN TENNIS. REPTON PAPER and ENVELOPES. ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.

LETTER SCALES. WALKING STICKS, well selected. NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS, New—Portable.

MACRIS'S EXCHANGE TABLES. SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts \$10 and \$11, Pints \$11.50 and \$12.50 per case.

RUINART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case. SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Recommended by the MEDICAL PROFESSION for INVALIDS.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS. DRY MANZANILLA SHERRIES. RED HEART RUM.

Specially Selected SCOTCH WHISKY. ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention. CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five catty Box delivered at any address in the United Kingdom for \$8).

MORLEY'S HOSIERY. FASHION SHIRTS. CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS. NEW NOVELS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE. GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 24 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH" (JUST ARRIVED).

1, 2, 3 and 4 inch Oregon Pine LUMBER. S P A R S.

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long. 19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft. "

L. MALLORY, Hongkong Timber Yard, (Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

FOR SALE.

VEUVE OLIVIER PONSARDIN, Dry CHAMPAGNE (England).

In Cases of 1 doz. Quarts. " 2 " Pints.

Apply to SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins. And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madiera, Sheraz, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case. A few Cases of LA PETITE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LESSEES of LOTS on the British Settlement of SHAMEN, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the Amounts due on their Several Lots, as ANNUAL RENT into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1879.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

H. F. HANCOCK, H. M. Consul.

H. M. Consulate, Canton, August 14, 1879.

NOTICE.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received in this Consulate for the SALE of the OLD COPPER extracted from the Spanish Man-of-war Vencedora, actually lying in the Kowloon Dock, where the COPPER is also in view.

The Adjudication to the Highest Bidder shall take place on the 18th Instant in this Office, Ball's Court, No. 4, where the Tenders shall be Opened and Read at One o'Clock P.M.

The Tenders must contain the Price offered of each Picul of Copper, which shall be weighed therefor before delivery.

A. MENCARINI, Spanish Consul.

Hongkong, August 12, 1879.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for PAINTING and COLOURING, internally and externally, the RESIDENCE, with OUT BUILDINGS, of the DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL at the Royal Naval Hospital, Mount Shadwell, according to Particulars which may be seen at the Office of the Naval Storekeeper, Royal Naval Yard.

Tenders to be sent in by Noon, on the 18th Instant.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, Naval Yard, 13th August, 1879.

Intimations.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST, Translated by Various Oriental Scholars, and Edited by Max Müller.

Vol. I.—THE UPANISHADS, Translated by F. Max Müller. Part I.—The Khandogya-upanishad, The Talavakara-upanishad, The Aitareya-aranyaka, The Kaushitaki-brahmana-upanishad, and The Vagasaneyi-samhita-upanishad. Price, 10s. 6d.

Vol. II.—THE SACRED LAWS OF THE ARYAS, as Taught in the Schools of Apastamba, Gautama, Vasishtha, and Baudhayana. Translated by GEORGE BUELL. Part I.—Apastamba and Gautama. Price, 10s. 6d.

Vol. III.—THE SACRED BOOKS OF CHINA, The Texts of Confucianism, Translated by JAMES LEGGE. Part I.—The Shu King, The Shih King, and The Hsiao King. Price, 12s. 6d.

Copies of all or any of these Volumes, and of other forthcoming Volumes of the Series, may be obtained, at 50 per Cent. Discount, from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, by sending a draft on London for the amount, payable to the Delegates of the Press. The Delegates will then deliver the Copies free of charge to any address in London.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

DOG LOST.

LOST, from H.B.M. Consulate, Canton, on the 2nd of May last, a rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER of an Iron Grey Colour, with out Ears and Tail, and answering to the Name of "WASP."

There is reason to believe that the Dog is now in Hongkong.

A REWARD of \$10 will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to his recovery.

H. B. M. Consulate, Canton, August 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Ship AGNES MUIR, from London, must be sent in to the Undersigned before TUESDAY Next, the 19th Instant, at Noon, or they will not be Recognized.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879.

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H. B. M. Consulate, Canton, August 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANADYR, Commandant DE BOISSEUIL
BARON, with PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au19

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKYO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-
sengers, and Freight for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COM-
MISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au28



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
BOKHARA, Captain ANDERSON, will leave
this on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, September 1st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in
GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.

Apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED.

BONHAM ROAD.

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Notices to Consignees

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
BELGIO, from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) No. 16/17, Or, 20 cases
T J. Flannel, from London.

Ex Anadyr.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c.,
from Marseilles.

Ex Peiho.

Mr Anderson, 1 Trunk, from London.

Messrs Wylsby & Co., 1 case Samples, from
London.

S. 1 parcel Samples, from
M (in diamond) Shanghai.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December
1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED,
payable at our Office on and after the
15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the
MAGNETIC MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. au27

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3%
or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at
the Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will
be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank on and after TO-MORROW (THURS-
DAY), the 31st Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at
the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, END TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their CONTRI-
BUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to
the 30th June, 1879. In Order that the
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. nol

NOTICE.

FROM the 1ST OF OCTOBER,
DR EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and
returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last
two Emperors of the Great Sung
Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

The Pekingese Syllables Set, &c.

Supposed Mention in Chinese History
of the Nestorian Mission to China
in the 7th and 8th Centuries.

New Foochow Colloquial Words.

The Kitchen-God.

Examination of Licentiate.

The Canton River.

Cutting Crystals.

Door Slabs of Literati.

Coins of the Ming.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage
paid 55 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.
and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876.

INTIMATIONS.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

Intimations.

China Med. Off.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.
The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Capt. Young, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au20

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-
Year ending 30th June last, at
the rate of (£1) ONE POUND Sterling
per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and
after MONDAY, the 18th Current, at the
Office of the Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in
the Office of the Company, CLUB
CHAMBERS, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd Sep-
tember, 1879, at 3 p.m., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors,
together with a Statement of Accounts to
30th June, 1879.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from August 20th to
September 3rd, both days included.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au3

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

**THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on**

TUESDAY,

the 19th August, at Noon, at his Sales
Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of best English-made
BRASS FLUSH BOLTS for Doors and
Windows, Assorted Sizes, from 36 inches
to 6 inches; Brass Cabin Door Hooks,
Assorted Sizes, from 12 inches down-
wards; Brass Magazine and Morton
Locks, Iron Rim Locks, Iron and Gal-
vanized Padlocks, Iron Leg-irons, Hand-
cuffs, etc., etc.

700 lbs. Bees Wax.
An Invoice of MORTON'S OILMAN'S
STORES, FRESH EX LATE ARRIVALS,
Comprising: Pickles, Tart-fruits, Must-
ard, Table Vinegar, Salad Oil, Sauces,
Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Currants,
Muscatel Raisins, Pudding Raisins,
Assorted Confectionery, Arrowroot, Ta-
pioca, Table Salt, Lobsters and Salmon
in 1 lb. Tins, 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins Soups,
Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk,
etc., etc.

SWAINE and BOORD'S OLD TOM,
Ginger Wine, Kinahan's Whisky, Nor-
wegian Beer, Burke's Dublin Stout in
quarts and pints, etc.

1 case White Turkish Towels.
100 doz. White Cotton Socks.
50 doz. White Cotton Stockings.

An Invoice of Handsomely Decorated
TABLE LAMPS for Kerosene Oil, As-
sorted Sizes and Patterns.

3 cases Magenta Dye in 1 catty Tins.
HUBBARD'S Assorted PAINTS.
60 English Grindstones, Sizes, from
12 to 21 inches.

Perfumery, Razors, Penknives, Gal-
vanized Spoons, Crockery Ware, Gilt
Buttons, Candles, etc., etc.
And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au19

Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—**

AGNES MUIR, British ship, Capt. James
Lowe.—Meyer & Co.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J.
Wm. Milligan.—Vogel & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16, *Anadyr*, French steamer, 2416,
do Boissac-Baron, Shanghai Aug. 13,
Mails and General.—MESSAGIERIES MAR-
TIMES.

Aug. 16, *Tanais*, French steamer, 1000,
do la Marcella, Yokohama Aug. 9, Mails
and General.—MESSAGIERIES MARITIMES.

Aug. 16, *Douglas*, British steamer, 894,
M. Young, Foochow Aug. 12, Amoy 14, and
Swatow 15, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &
Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16, *Olympia*, for Saigon.
16, *John A. Briggs*, for San Francisco.
16, *Washi*, for Tientsin.
16, *Bonita*, for Tientsin.

CLEARED.

Victory, for Tientsin.
Yotung, for Swatow.
Danube, for Bangkok.
Wing Hing, for Haiphong.
Me-b, for Hiohow and Haiphong.
Emil Julius, for Tientsin.
Hector, for London, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Anadyr*, from Shanghai: for Hong-
kong, Mr. Charles, and 11 Chinese; for
Marseilles, General Lehmeier.
Per *Tanais*, from Yokohama: for Hong-
kong, Messrs J. D. Humphreys and Casalta,
and 2 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr. Garnier; for
Marseilles, Messrs Loughran, and Murphy.
Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Messrs
Chambers, Pye, and Baur, 288 Chinese,
and 1 European.

DEPARTED.

Per *Olympia*, for Saigon, 140 Chinese.
Per *Washi*, for Tientsin, 14 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:
Left Foochow on Tuesday the 12th Aug.,
towing British barque *Undine* down the
River Min clear of banks, when her go
and proceeded on to Amoy, arriving there
on the 13th. Left Amoy on the 14th, and
had moderate S.W. winds with fine clear
weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on 15th,
and had light S.W. winds and calm with
fine clear weather to port. In Foochow:
S. S. *Hector*, Europe, and H. M. S. *Lep-
wing* at Sharp Peak. In Amoy: S. S.
Cheong Hock Kian, and H. M. S. *Mosquito*.
In Swatow: S. S. *Yungching*, *Swatow*,
Tientsin, *Chifoo*, and *Olaf*.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Scotland*, Hongkong to New
York, sailed 22nd July, 1879.—393 bales
Straw Braid, 68 bales Straw Ouf, 210
pkgs. Chinaware, 12 pkgs. Sundries, 10
pkgs. Paper, 100 boxes Tea (Canton), 2,000
lbs. 16 bales Raw Silk, 1 pkg. Silk Piece
Goods, and 12 pkgs. Canes.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For TOURON and HAIPHONG.—

Per *Wing Hing*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,
the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOOW.—

Per *Douglas*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednes-
day, the 20th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—

Per *Olaf*, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the
23rd inst. (12 cent rates).

For BRISBANE, SYDNEY, MEL-
BOURNE, &c.—

Per *Brisbane*, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst. (12 cent rates).

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*, will
be despatched on TUESDAY, the
19th instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.
The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of
Tokyo, will be despatched on SATUR-
DAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails
for Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c.,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879. au23

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Tenders Close.

Tenders for Painting and Colouring, to
be sent in Naval Store Keeper's by
Noon.

Dividend of H'Kong Bank payable.

2 p.m.—Tenders for sale of Old Copper,
will be received by the Spanish Consul.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 19:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

Noon.—Claims against the *Agnes Muir*,
must be sent in to the Agents.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.
R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, August 20:—

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

Transfer Books of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company, Limited,
closed from this date to 3rd Proximo,
included.

SATURDAY, August 23:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Olaf* leaves for Port Darwin, &c.

TUESDAY, August 26:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, September 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, September 3:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,
Limited, at Club Chambers.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Ser-
vice 11, Evening 4.30. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain.—At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 P.M.—every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.
(All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and
Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3
P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQU-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

BIRTH.

At No. 1, Westbourne Villas, on the 15th
inst., the Wife of Captain J. JOHNSTON, of
the S. S. *Charlton*, of a Son.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

Writing on the vice of which "specu-
lative directors" are guilty, the *Celestial
Empire* says that "it is easier to discover
an evil than to provide a remedy. Di-
rectors are properly chosen from those
having large interests, and no one would
say that because a shareholder had been
appointed a director, he should be pre-
vented from dealing with his shares. It
is, in a fact, difficult to say when a director
makes improper use of his knowledge,
and becomes what Mr. Morgan would
consider a 'speculator.' A vice of
this kind can scarcely be dealt with
in the way proposed at the meeting,
and can only be left to the condemnation
of public opinion." Although a director
ought not to be debarred from honestly
"dealing with his shares," as our con-
temporary calls it, we cannot follow the
writer in his difficulty as to "when a
director makes improper use of his know-
ledge." Indeed, the voluminous history
of rascality as developed in the directors
of companies at home throws a clear
enough light upon that subject. That
the vice referred to, however, "can only
be left to the condemnation of public
opinion," is evidently borne out by facts.
The proceedings of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank meeting held this after-
noon were of a purely formal nature, not
a word having been said about the one
question which has recently occupied
the public mind. There is good reason
to suppose, therefore, that the existing
Board possesses the confidence of the
shareholders; while it is fair to assume
that the surplus "steam" recently blown
off at the wrong time and place regard-
ing "speculative directors" has either
been shut in for future use, or was too
thin and evanescent in its composition
to last out the fortnight that intervened
between the two meetings. Certain it is
that if shareholders possessing real griev-
ances have no resolution to seek redress,
or the courage to stand by their own
opinions, it is hard to say from whence
the boldness is to emanate, or by whom
else the risk is to be run.

The craze against Chinese immigration
into California may eventually accom-
plish good results. More general atten-
tion is being drawn in the Golden State
to the condition of the Celestials there
located, and a clearer understanding of
the conditions under which most of them
are conveyed to and kept in their present
field of labour is being arrived at. It is
an open secret now that strong repre-
sentations have been made to the Hong-
kong Government by the Chinese Consul
General in San Francisco, as well as

by the Tung Wah Hospital Committee
here, regarding the alleged loose manner
in which the shipment of Chinese females
from Hongkong has been carried out.
Notwithstanding the strict local laws
against kidnapping and the sale or im-
portation of women for immoral purposes
in Hongkong, and the statute of the
United States (March 3, 1875), under
which it is compulsory upon the Consul
to ascertain whether any immoral con-
tract exists before delivering the required
permit or certificate, several cases have
occurred during the last year or two in
which kidnapped women have been al-
lowed to go to California. Although we
do not advocate too stringent measures
being adopted to restrict the emigration
of females to the States—as the presence
of a fair proportion of women tends so
much to raise the condition of the men—
it is not satisfactory to find that cases
of kidnapping successfully escape the
vigilance of the District Watchmen, the
Kidnapping Detectives, the Police, and
the Tung Wah Hospital Committee. As
the penalty for importing women into
the United States for immoral purposes
is five years' imprisonment, and a fine
not exceeding five thousand dollars, while
the Chinese Consular officials there seem
now to be giving this matter their careful
attention, such irregularities are not
likely to be of frequent occurrence.

Another movement has lately been
made in California, in connection with
the Chinese, which may turn out to be
of the greatest importance. It has long
been known, both here and in California,
that the real moving power of the Chinese
immigration into the Pacific States is to
be found in the Six Companies or Chinese
Guilds of San Francisco. Although it is
probably impossible ever to obtain reli-
able proof of the statement, it is the
common belief that a large majority of
the Chinese who ship for California from
year to year are under the power of those
Companies. The passage-tickets of those
who are too poor to pay for them are
provided by the influence of the Com-
panies or their agents, and the latter are
here regarded as all-powerful in every-
thing relating to the great "Chinese
Question." Like all such organizations
existing among Chinese, it is next to im-
possible to understand the working of
the system adopted and maintained by
these institutions or combinations. In
San Francisco, however, as everywhere
else where Chinese exist in any number,
the almonder-like people governed them-
selves, and the "Six Companies" Guild
furnished a law unto itself, a Consulate
and a Legation all in one. Whether or
not the establishment of the Consulate-
General at San Francisco is beginning
to exercise any palpable influence upon
this monopoly of power and secretiveness,
it is difficult to say. But a case which
is mentioned in the last American papers
to hand seems to point to that possibility.
A complaint has at last been brought by
the U. S. authorities against a Chinese
firm in San Francisco, in that its partners
"unlawfully, knowingly, and wrongfully
took and caused to be taken and trans-
ported to the United States from the
Empire of China, to wit, one Wing Wo,
without the free and voluntary consent
of said Wing Wo, and against his will,
for the purpose of holding him, the said
Wing Wo, to a term of service within
the State of California, contrary to the
form of statutes of the United States."

A second allegation was to the effect
that the Chinese firm in question did
contract in advance to supply the labour
of the said coolie, whose services were to
be furnished contrary to the will and
voluntary consent of said coolie, and in
violation of the laws of the United
States. The persons proceeded against
were represented as the Doe family
(John, Richard, William, Thomas and
James), comprising the Chinese firm of
King Chow & Co., and the arrest of the
defendants was postponed till the Chi-
nese witness, the aforesaid coolie, was
secured. The sections of the Immigra-
tion Act under which the above charges
are laid are as follow:—

Sec. 2. That if any citizen of the United
States, or other person amenable to the laws
of the United States, shall take, or cause to
be taken or transported, to or from the
United States any subject of China, Japan,
or any Oriental country, without their free
and voluntary consent, for the purpose of
holding them to a term of service, such
citizen or other person shall be liable to be
indicted therefor, and on conviction of such
offence, shall be punished by a fine not ex-
ceeding two thousand dollars and be impris-
oned, not exceeding one year; and all con-
tracts and agreements for a term of service
of such persons in the United States, whether
made in advance or in pursuance of such
illegal importation, and whether such im-
portation shall have been in American or
other vessels, are hereby declared void.

Sec. 4. That if any person shall knowingly
and willfully contract, or attempt to con-
tract, in advance or in pursuance of such
illegal importation, to supply to another the
labor of any coolie or other person brought
into the United States in violation of section
two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight
of the Revised Statutes, or of any other
section of the laws prohibiting the coolie-
trade or of this act, such person shall be
deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon con-
viction thereof, in any United States court,
shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five
hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term
not exceeding one year.

Now, apart from the feelings which
such a prosecution, the decision in such
a case will be worthy of attention, as
it may lead to considerable alterations
in the present system of shipping Chinese
passengers by the P. M. S. S. and O. & O.
Co. steamers. It will, of course, be said
that the local authorities and the U. S.
Consul of this Colony can do nothing
more than they do at present; and while
the Consular representative honestly
performs his duty, we cannot see that
anything further can be done while the
passengers declare their readiness to go

and pay for their passage-tickets. Still,
if contracts be found to exist in San
Francisco, no little trouble may thereby
be raised to this apparently legitimate
passenger trade; while Governor Hen-
nessy and the Downing-Street officials
may feel it their duty to object to this
new form of "contract" emigration.
That the existence of a mere contract to
serve should be regarded as so shocking
a circumstance, is something we have
always failed to appreciate, except where
Justice was at a discount and fair dealing
was unknown. Now that a Consul-
General and a Consul represent the
Chinese in San Francisco, this craze
against contracts is rather out of place.
Nevertheless, such is the American law,
and so strong is the state of feeling on
the Pacific Slope that it will be interest-
ing to watch the issue of such prosecu-
tions as that above referred to.

CHINESE NOTES.

The Chinese goddess 斗姥 is identified
by Dr. Eitel and Dr. Williams with the Indian
Chundi or *Tchundi*. Two Chinese literates
from different Provinces inform us that
元君 is another name for the same deity.
There is a temple in Canton called the
斗姥宮, in which are temporarily de-
posited the coffins of dead persons previous
to their final burial. The goddess Tanmō
has eight hands, but we have not been able
to ascertain why she is thus represented.

天仗 is the classical name for the
paraphernalia of the 侍衛 or Imperial
Body Guard. In ancient times the Emperors
of China are said to have sat at a sort
of Supreme Tribunal surrounded by these
paraphernalia of office.

The years of a man's life are divided into
lustra 字運. 一個大運 means a lustrum of ten years;
一個小運 or 一個字 means a period
of five years. Both are made use of in
soothsaying operations and on the occasion
of any climacteric, such, for instance, as
that already described, the occasion of
allowing the moustache to grow.

It appears from a recent *Peking Gazette*
that the full title of the Emperor of
China, used in granting patents of nobility,
[封州] is "By the grace of God, Em-
peror." The patents commence thus: 奉
天承運皇帝制曰 "We, Emperor,
by the grace of God now regnant, hereby
declare" &c., &c. The patents end with
the words: 欽哉. "Respect this," which
words, unlike the words 欽此 of edicts,
are uttered by the Emperor himself.

The term 牌行 is only used by a
Literary Chancellor in addressing a Prefect.
牌行該府 "The Prefect is directed to
&c., &c."

The Lesbian morals of the women of some
parts of Kwang Tung who league themselves
together in mysterious alliances, are prob-
ably of not so accidental a nature as might at
first be supposed. The fifth of Lucian's
Meretricious Dialogues describes doings of
the same description, and seems to point to
a venerable origin of the eccentricities in
question. The Chinese women (chiefly from
Shun Tak) who delight in these things call
the system 拜相親.

Amongst other things which we intend to
inflict upon the readers of Chinese Notes are
the Chinese versions of those Manchu words
which are in common use in the Chinese
language. Such are 欹, "sit down,"
[特其] said by the Emperor to the Grand
Council every morning, and 欹, "stand up."
[written?] 伊立. The sitting posture

that a reviewer, generally very sensible in his remarks, says of it:—

To this work the author brings her remarkable powers of keen analysis and observation. We are startled as we realize how familiar these people are to us; and though we may not find them amusing companions we cannot deny their truthful representation. No other writer of the present age could write such a book—could mass so many profound thoughts within the same number of pages; yet we question if it will enhance her reputation. She is not at her best in the essay. Even in the most successful of the present papers, we miss the exquisite charm of the author of *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda*. The novel still remains the field of her greatest triumphs.

THE Los Angeles Evening Journal writing of the Seward case says:—

The charges that have been laid against him are of the gravest character, and although he has visited Washington for the purpose of offering a defence to them, they have not been met in that spirit of frankness which characterizes a man conscious of his innocence and of the uprightness of his conduct, nor has the very damaging testimony of the prosecution been disproved. We do not know what influence led Mr. Everts to return him to his post while resting under such a serious cloud; but we do not think the Administration can afford to ignore the ugly phases of this case, or to retain in the high and responsible station of Minister Plenipotentiary one who has shown every disposition to evade rather than disprove charges of the grossest official misconduct.

Hedon & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 8th August:—

Arrivals During the Week.—Aug. 3, Nansha, from Hongkong; 3, Taiwan, from Hongkong; 5, Hae An, from Shanghai; 6, Celia, from Hongkong; 8, Europe, from Shanghai.

Departures During the Week.—Aug. 2, Europe, for Shanghai; 2, Lily, for Shanghai; 4, San Francisco, for Dunedin; 4, Lulu, for Tientsin; 5, Nansha, for Hongkong; 5, Hesperia, for London; 6, Ben Ledi, for Colonias; 6, Lapping, for Sharp Peak; 6, Wodan, for Cape Town; 6, Lord of the Isles, for Takao; 6, Johanna Kermer, for Newchwang; 6, Shengyale, for London; 6, Hedvic, for Shanghai; 7, Civalte, for Tientsin.

Shipping in Port.—Maid of Judah, Lady Louisa, R. M. Hayward, Undine, Cuba, Madcap, Irazu, Taiwan, Hae An, Celia, Europe.

THE Mercury has heard there has been a serious earthquake in Fochien, Shensi and Kansu, causing much devastation. No details are, however, at present to hand.

In the Peking Gazette of July 26th, a memorial is published from the Governor of Shansi, Tien Kuo-ch'uan, requesting that an example may be made of certain bad characters in his province, guilty of trading in young girls, and other evil practices. A tramp, named Chan Wan-ngan, previously a "brave," and a woman named Wang, ride Chang, have been engaged in the purchase and sale of women and girls. They have further been guilty of great cruelty in their treatment of young girls, scorching them with hot irons, &c. A man named Yang Kuo-jun has been for years a leader of roughs in the provincial capital, and has given great trouble. No crime is too great for him, and he holds the law in utter contempt. An example should be made of him, that others may take warning. "Let Chan Wan-ngan and Yang Kuo-jun be beheaded; and let the woman be imprisoned for life in her native district in Hoonan. In other respects the Governor's recommendations are approved."

We gave an account the other day from a Shanghai paper of the arrest of a gang of 47 gamblers in Lao-kee-chow recently, and of their being fined by the Mixed Court. We now note that on the 12th, nine of them were again brought up, all the others having already liberated themselves by the payment of the fines imposed. It was shown that the men now before the Court were utterly unable to pay a heavy fine, and an order was accordingly made that they should be fined \$2 each, to be paid before Thursday morning, the 14th instant. Two were immediately freed by their friends, while two more, who have become ill during their confinement, were released by the Court on the representation that they had no friends to pay their fines for them. The remaining five were then locked up; and a summons was issued for their appearance before the Court, on Thursday morning next, of the agent of the proprietors of the gambling-dep, the proprietor himself having fled to Hongkong several days since.

A HOME paper says:—"At the Thames Police Court, on the 25th June, Mr. Lushington was engaged for about two hours and a half in hearing the complaints of a number of coloured seamen belonging to the *Duke of Buccleuch*, a large screw steamer, owned by Messrs Carlyle Brothers, and at present lying in the South West India Docks. The men, numbering about thirty, have been engaged as firemen, trimmers &c., on a voyage from Singapore and Madras, and they state that they have been very badly treated, ever since they joined, by the chief, second, and third engineers, that several of them have, for little or nothing, been put in irons and kept in them for four, six, or eight hours, with their hands raised above their heads, after they were manacled, by means of ropes, so that they had to rest themselves on the tips of the toes, remaining thus for some hours. One man stated that he was made to stand on his head and keep in that position for two hours, whilst another said that he had been caught hold of and his head thrust into one of the firepipes. All of them complained more or less of being assaulted and beaten, or having their food withheld. None of them had any complaint to make against the captain. Ultimately Mr. Lushington granted several of them summonses for assault against the chief, second, and third engineers."

With respect to the wonderful Chinese discovery of a mode of propelling wheel-boats without fire, i.e., without steam, to which we gave currency some time ago on the authority of the *Shanghai Courier*, we note that it now turns out that the paragraph in the *Courier* of 10th July, under the head of

"The Steam-boat Discovery" from which paragraph we quoted, was incorrect in every particular. It purported to embody a translation for that paper from the *Peking Gazette*, but in point of fact no such announcement as it referred to ever appeared at all in that official sheet. There was a paragraph in the *Shen-pao* on the subject, of which our contemporary had received a translation.

In regard to the death of Mr William G. Sands, of Higo, a correspondent of the *News* says:—"He was one of the earliest residents of the port, and was ever foremost in identifying himself with every project which promised to promote the social amenities of the place—the Club, the Turf, &c., all owe something to his active assistance. As a man of business, his integrity was of the strictest nature, and his knowledge and experience of mercantile customs made him an authority whenever a public expression of opinion was sought. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he had gained almost the highest rank obtainable, enjoying, for some time, the distinguished position of Deputy District Grand Master of Japan."

JOHN RICHARD BROWN, who is an M.D., was brought up at the Police Court, at Shanghai Aug. 9th, before H. S. Wilkinson, Esq., charged, on remand from the previous day, with being drunk and incapable in a jiriksha. He has been twice previously before the Court and fined for similar offences, and he was remanded to afford him an opportunity to provide security for his future good behaviour. His Worship asked him if he had obtained security. Prisoner replied in the negative, and said he was at a loss to know what to do. He implored his Worship to give him a chance to leave Shanghai. If he could not get away from China altogether, perhaps he could get to Hongkong or some other place where he was better known, being a comparative stranger in Shanghai. His Honour reminded him that this was not the first time he had been before the Court, and he could not allow him to be released without some security for his good behaviour was given. Prisoner repeated that he was little known in Shanghai. He had lived in Kobe for nine or twelve months. His Worship said he told the prisoner when he was last before the Court that he would receive extra punishment if he appeared before him again; and he would now have to pay a fine of \$10 and the costs, or go to gaol for one month, with hard labour. So that "the Doctor" will not come to Hongkong or go to any other place where he is well known; for a month yet. When before the Court the previous time he said he had had a great deal of trouble, which had almost driven him to insanity.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this Corporation was held at the City Hall, this afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th June. Mr W. H. Forbes, Chairman of the Board, presided, and there were also present the following shareholders:—Hon. W. Kewick, Thos. Jackson (Chief Manager) E. R. Bellios, H. Hoppius, A. M'iver, F. D. Sassoon, W. Reimers, W. S. Young, Hon. P. Byrie, M. E. Asger, Vogel, Grigor, H. E. Cope, H. M. Bevis, A. A. E. da Silva, Gordon, Hynes, Dr Von der Horck, H. N. Mody, Arnold, Ford, Chater, Siebs, Bush, McConachie, Vernon, Wotton, Mosely, H. L. Denny, Newton, Barretto, G. Holmes, Just, W. Morgan, Grobier, W. H. Ray, Cama, Heaton, Foster, Travers, Hughes, Cheyne, Munckherjee, Abella, McGregor, Alfred, Beart, Coxon and others.

The Chief Manager read the advertisement convening the meeting; after which the Chairman read the report of the directors, which has already appeared in our columns. The statement of accounts, as the printed report had been in the hands of the members for some time, was taken as read.

The Chairman said:—"The Directors are glad to acquaint the proprietors and lay before them the result of the working for the past six months. The profits are not so large as we could wish, but taking into consideration the stagnant state of China exports, and the unremunerative turn taken by Exchange during the last few months they are on the whole satisfactory. Last season was a very unfortunate one to shippers of tea and very heavy losses were sustained, leading to failures in the Trade, in which the Bank was interested; but we are happy to state that all losses have been written off, and we congratulate ourselves on having pulled through so very trying a commercial period with so little loss. (Applause). We continue to pay a dividend of one pound per share, being convinced that it is a wise policy to increase the Reserve Fund and thus strengthen the resources of the Bank. (Applause). Judging from our own experience, and that of our neighbours we are convinced that a large Reserve is of the utmost importance to an Eastern Bank, and the history of Banking during the past twelve months has more than ever impressed this fact upon the Directors. We are glad to say that the volume of our business steadily increases, and no efforts will be wanting on our part to maintain the advanced position we have taken up in the China Trade. We are determined to limit as far as possible all our operations to China and Japan, thus keeping our affairs under better control than if we had a more extended field of operations."

The Chairman then asked whether any shareholder had any question to ask, and no one rising to ask for information or make any remark on the report, the Chairman then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr Arnold; the motion was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman stated that the dividend warrants would be ready on Monday morning.

There was no other business.

The Jersey City Journal says there are probably not over a dozen or so of perfectly able minded adults in the world who have never told a good many lies. Yet to be called a liar, somehow or other, seems to make them madder than almost anything else.

Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsen, Esq., R.N.)
Saturday, August 16th.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Leung Piu, boatswain of the S.S. Dale, was charged at the Marine Court to-day with using abusive language towards Charles Blake, the second officer, and refusing to obey his orders.

Defendant admitted the charge, and was fined \$5 or five days' imprisonment.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)
Saturday, August 16th.

AN UNFORGOTTEN CHARGE.
Kwok A Ming, a house boy in the employ of Mrs Sands, remanded from the 9th inst., on a charge of stealing a barometer valued at \$75 was brought up to-day and discharged at the request of Inspector D. Thompson, who had charge of the case, he having been unable to procure any evidence against the prisoner and having discovered that an old offender had been living in Mrs Sands' house when the barometer went missing.

STEALING FIREWOOD.
Pun Aho, an old offender, at present unemployed, was seen by Chinese Sergeant Sam Aken carrying two bundles of firewood along the street in rather a suspicious manner. Defendant, when he saw the Sergeant, tried to avoid him, and when asked where he had got the firewood, gave a very unsatisfactory reply, saying that he had got the firewood from a friend who, he believed, had left the Colony.

Sentenced to fourteen days with hard labour.

A CLEAN FIGHT.

Li Ato, a licensed chair coolie, and his partner in the business, hearing a cry of "chair" last evening while plying for hire on the Praya, ran up with their chair in answer to the call. Two rival coolies, Ng Awan and Lam Asai, also answered the call. Not being engaged, they set their chair down and beat Li Ato with their fists, kicked him on the body, one of them finally knocking him down with a piece of wood, cutting his head. His partner in the meanwhile had "cleared" and left him single-handed with his antagonists. A crowd began to assemble, some of them being clansmen of the man who was being assaulted, and they took his part. He went off to the Station and made a charge. While he was there, the defendants came in and made a counter charge. "The Inspector having made enquiries and discovered that Li Ato, had been badly beaten by defendants and had had nothing to do with the after part of the fight, locked them up."

Fung Ayan, partner of first witness, was called, and was asked by His Worship why he had run away while his partner was being beaten by the chair coolies.

Witness replied:—"Because I am a Christian."

His Worship: Is your father also a Christian?

Witness: No.

His Worship: Would you have stayed and assisted your partner if he had been a Christian.

Witness: No, I would not. I do not care to fight, being a Christian. Besides, I thought they were too strong for me.

Defendants, Ng Awan and Lam A Sau, both said they were beaten by coolies and went to the Station to make a charge, when the Inspector locked them up.

They were fined \$1 each, and ordered to pay \$1 each as amends to Ng A Wan, in default one week's imprisonment.

DAMAGING TREES.

Li A Toal, chair coolie, was charged with cutting branches from some of the young trees near Wong-wei-cheong, the branches cut being valued at thirty cents. Defendant admitted the charge and said he was sick and cut the branches to enable him to buy medicine.—Fined \$10, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

GAMBLING AT SHAU-KI-WAN.

Inspector Swanston charged eight men with gambling at Shau Ki Wan; the men were arrested in the gambling house, where the usual implements for Fan-tan and other games were found.

The two managers of the house were fined \$25 each, or two months with hard labour for keeping a gaming-house; the other six were fined \$5 each, or one week with hard labour, for being found in a gambling house.

THE LIUCHIU CONTROVERSY.

Mr Frederic H. Balfour, writing from the Imperial Japanese Legation, Peking, August 2nd, to the Editor of the *Shanghai Courier*, draws attention to certain misleading and erroneous statements which appeared in a leading article in that paper, on the 21st ultimo, headed "The Prospect of War between China and Japan." In the second paragraph of the article the Editor said that "the British and French Ministers have been asked at Peking to intervene and endeavour to bring about a settlement, and that these Ministers, after consultation with the Japanese Minister informed the Chinese Government that the Japanese Government were quite willing to give up the Loochoos receiving some other islands in exchange."

Whether the Chinese have requested the mediation of any of the Foreign Ministers Mr Balfour is not in a position to say; but he is authorized to give an unqualified denial to the somewhat startling announcement which forms the conclusion of the sentence. No communications of any sort have taken place between the Japanese Minister and any of his colleagues upon the subject, and no such proposition as the exchange of Liuchiu for any other has been advanced or even contemplated. The most serious misapprehension, however, in the article, is in the passage where it speaks of the recent "seizure" of the Liuchiu islands by the Japanese, a step on their part which the *Courier* said, was "only intended as a slap in the face for China." It is perhaps almost impossible, says Mr Balfour, to overestimate the radical wrongness of this view. "The use of such words as 'seizure,' 'annexation,' and so forth, not only tends to throw an utterly false colour over the question as it stands, but shows a complete lack of acquaintance with the history of Liuchiu in the past, and its position with regard to Japan at present. To set this point right, I cannot do better than quote a short passage from a recent article in the *Times*, which contains the whole story in

a nutshell. 'What has been done,' says the writer, 'is simply to regularize the administrative position of these islands, which have belonged to Japan for a long time. They formerly paid a tribute to Japan, but they retained a sort of relative independence until 1609, in which year the Daimio of Satsuma, obtained permission from the Shogun to set out on an expedition for the final conquest of the Islands. He did conquer them, and from 1609 to 1888 they formed part of the territory of the Prince of Satsuma, and were governed by them under the Shogun, who, as is now known, was only a subject and Lieutenant of the Mikado. A nominal King was allowed to continue to exist in Liuchiu, but his sovereignty was not very real, for he was a retainer of a vassal of the Viceroy of the Emperor. When, eleven years ago, the feudal system was swept away in Japan, and all the domains of the Daimios were absorbed in the Empire, the so-called King of Liuchiu became simply an ordinary Japanese subject, like all the other local princes who were then mediatised; but he received from the Mikado a title of consolation which placed him foremost among the nobility of a land. The political sovereignty of Japan was regularly applied to his country, though a certain local autonomy was still left to it on administrative questions. It may be mentioned as evidence of the application of the sovereignty of Japan, that in 1874 the Mikado sent a force to Formosa to avenge the murder of some shipwrecked Liuchiuans, and that Japan thereby nearly got into a war with China, which claimed to be the suzerain of Formosa; but China ended by recognizing the right of the Mikado to protect his Liuchiu subjects, and paid an indemnity. What is now called the annexation of Liuchiu to Japan is therefore an error of words; what has been done has been simply to suppress what remained of local autonomy and to extend to the Islands the administrative system applied throughout Japan.' This, Mr Balfour thinks, places the whole matter in as clear a light as need be. "If there has been any 'seizure,' the seizure took place two hundred and seventy years ago, when the Liuchiuans King so far recognised the position of affairs as to give the Japanese a solemn acknowledgment of their suzerainty, embodied in two documents—one signed by the King himself, the other by his nobles. These documents, I need hardly add, are still in preservation."

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, August 7th.)

Tea.—Transactions in Foochow since 31st ultimo comprised about 29,000 chests. Tea, 63 a 23 per picul (short). Common kinds have been in steady demand throughout the week, at unchanged rates; flavory descriptions are, however, slightly cheaper. *Szechong*.—Settlements of 2,000 chests—chiefly common to medium grades—are reported, at about last week's prices.

H. K. Lu Fang-chi, the recently appointed Governor of this province, has not yet arrived, but will, it is expected, shortly enter upon the duties of his new office.

We hear that the Inspector-General has decided upon an immediate and general reduction of the out-door Customs Staff; and that, in compliance with an order from Peking, three of the junior sub-wardens, stationed at Pagoda Anchorage, have been discharged from the service at a day's notice without receiving even the customary gratuity of a month's pay. Similar reductions have, we understand, taken place at the other ports.

By telegram we learn of the arrival at London, on the 11th inst., of the steamships *Brasmar Castle* and *Agamemnon*—tealaden from this port. Also, the steamships *Radnorshire*, *Hankow*, *Malabar*, and *Argyle*—tea-laden from Hankow and Shanghai. Private telegraphic advices in regard to the London tea market are said to be discouraging. Common *congou*, is reported to be "down again," but these rough statements should be accepted with caution, inasmuch as this staple class of tea has for some time past been quoted prices per pound under sterling cost in China. The better descriptions of *congou* are said to be in demand at comparatively improved rates. As regards the bulk of earlier shipments it remains to be seen whether the parcels without decided "point" will be relegated to the mysterious and indeterminate "good" common *congou* grade.

SHANGHAI.

(N. O. D. News.)

Two sudden deaths occurred in the Settlement on the 11th inst. A man named J. Hudson arrived from Chefoo on the previous day, seeking employment on the out-door staff of the Customs service, and took up his abode at the City Bowling Saloon on the Yang-king-pang Creek. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon he retired to his bedroom, apparently in his usual health, and about half an hour afterwards he was found in the room insensible. Dr. Jamieson was immediately sent for, but on arrival his services were of no avail, life being extinct. It is presumed that death was the result of the intense heat. Deceased was well known in the North as a steady, sober man. The second case was that of an Austrian, who died suddenly in the evening in one of the cells at the Hongkew Police Station, where he had been placed on a charge of drunkenness.

Among the passengers by the M.B. steamer *Genkai Maru* during the recent typhoon, was Mr Artemas Webster, who, although suffering from sickness at that trying period, at once left his bed and did good service with the other passengers in passing the baling buckets. By an oversight, Mr Webster's name was the only one omitted from the list of those who so bravely did their duty, and we have pleasure now in giving it that publicity it should properly have had at the time of the occurrence.

The Newchwang correspondent of the N. O. D. News reports (Aug. 4) a deluge of rain. "For the poor people at Yangkouan, a village 30 miles off, it was a deluge indeed, and no ark to fly to. What the trouble and misery may turn out to be we cannot know at once, but already a subscription list has gone round, under the kind auspices of the Consul, Mr Thomas Adkins. We can, however, do very little; and I therefore beg that you will help us, and invite subscriptions."

(Courier.)

A serious case of robbery at the Magistrate's yamen at Kuo-sun, in this province, is reported in the *Sin-pao* of the 8th instant. It seems that the Magistrate's servants were being entertained by some actors in the front yard of the yamen, when some thieves

got into the house from the back, and proceeded to get possession of all the valuable and portable property they could find. Two or three of the thieves only entered the apartments, a larger number remaining outside to keep watch and to receive property. The Magistrate, who was the only person left in the apartments, was busy himself over his accounts, and one of the thieves looked into the room in which he was sitting, but, taking him for one of his servants, the Magistrate allowed him to go away without interference. The thieves made several trips up and down stairs, and created some noise, but this was also ascribed by the Magistrate to his servants. Later on, however, it was discovered that the thieves had removed property and money from the house to the value of about Tls. 5,000. Soldiers were at once ordered to endeavour to discover and capture the offenders, but the *Sin-pao* understands that up to the time intelligence left the city their efforts had not been successful.

Another case of sudden death occurred to-day (12th). The deceased was a Custom House officer, named Thorell, and was to have left in the *Ho-chung* for Swatow to-night. He was going along Broadway in a jiriksha, when he was suddenly taken seriously ill. He got out and tried to walk, but reeled about and was taken into Mr. England's auction room. A surgeon was immediately sent for to attend him. He found the man in a comatose condition and so was not able to administer any restoratives internally. He lowered the head, which helped to produce signs of vitality, and the man attempted to vomit. The surgeon's efforts were unavailing, and he died within an hour of his being taken into the house. Without the head being opened it is not possible to say the actual cause of death. His left eye was black from a blow which was at least forty-eight hours old, and there was a puffiness at the back of the head. This, the surgeon says, with the effects of the sun, might have caused death, or deceased might have died either from the effects of the blow he received or from the effects of the great heat.

PEKING.

The Imperial Capital (August 4th) is pretty well deserted now by the foreign residents, such of them as can do so, having sought more wholesome retreats at the Western Hills or Chefoo. The heat is very oppressive, and the air is far from being of that salubrious nature necessary for the enjoyment of health. The wonder is that the mortality among the permanent residents of Chinese cities is not greater than it is. Peking, with its broad streets and large spaces, is perhaps healthier than the majority of cities with their closer quarters, narrow streets or lanes, and accumulations of filth and stagnant water. Yet this pre-eminence is largely counteracted by such accumulations of concentrated filth as no other city in the world can boast. The sewers on either side of the principal streets, intended to be "blind" and free, but open in innumerable places and not "free," so as to discharge their contents, are nothing but receptacles of every kind of abomination to pollute the air and breed disease. The approaches to the capital are as unsatisfactory as its condition.

We are sorry to learn that the engagement of the geologist and mining expert, Mr. Arnold Hague, by H. E. Li Hung-chang, terminated on the 31st ult. On account of the obstructions constantly put forward by the Government, the object for which he was employed by the Viceroy has utterly failed of accomplishment. A few metal-bearing localities of little or no importance have been examined, but nothing definite has been learned of the actual resources of the province. This much has been made apparent, that the present Government will not permit anything to be done so long as it holds the power to prevent it.

Mr Hague is now in Peking on his way to Mongolia. He proposes making a few private excursions for his own pleasure, as well as in the interests of science; after which he will return to the United States to accept an important position tendered him by that Government, in connection with the new systematic surveys which it has been determined to make.

The U. S. Minister Mr. Seward left for Chefoo yesterday. The Peruvian Minister, Dr. Elmore, expects to leave for the South in a few days. Mr Hart's new residence will soon be ready for occupancy.—N. O. D. News.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Mail.)

The proposal of Ota, of Koohi Ken, to establish a whaling station at the Bonin Islands, having been supported by many others, operations will be commenced shortly and an Englishman, a resident of Yokohama, has also agreed to join in the undertaking. It is now intended to extend operations of the Association to the neighbourhood of the Kurile Islands.

A resident of Akashi, Banshin, in Higo Ken, named Yoshida has reported to the authorities that he recently discovered an island situated in a north-westerly direction from Sekishiu about 60 ri distant north-easterly from Shimonekeki. Yoshida visited the island, which he estimates to be about 15 ri from north to south, and 30 ri from east to west, but the shore was so thickly wooded that he was unable to ascertain what the interior of the island was like. This island does not appear on any of the published maps or charts, and the supposed discoverer has applied to the proper authorities to explore and colonize it.

Siam.

(Weekly Advertiser, Aug. 4.)

It will be encouraging intelligence to all interested in the natural development and progress of Siam to learn that the Government has decided to establish telegraphic connection with the great main lines leading to Singapore and Calcutta, by the construction of the long contemplated line to Tavoy. If the work is pushed forward with vigor, it is not unreasonable to hope that Bangkok may be in communication with London before the close of the year.

Mr E. H. French, Second Assistant at H. B. M.'s Agency and Consulate General, left here in the steamer *Danube* last Thursday, from Hongkong. Mr French intends to visit his parents at Shanghai, and to spend several months in Japan. He will be absent about a year.

The large magnificent buoys now lying opposite to Wat Cheng, and to which we referred last week, are soon to be placed in the positions for which they were designed on the East coast. If two or three of them could be spared for points near the

mouth of the river it would be a great advantage to shipping.

Reconciliation is the order of the day, at least, in Bangkok, if we are correctly informed. There is something so peculiarly affecting to sensitive natures in the tender embraces of long divided friends, that we are reminded of that thrilling incident which the Poet Laureate has so pathetically portrayed, where estranged lovers "rushed into each others arms like torrents from a mountain source." In fact the prolonged separation of those between whom Nature has established an affinity by the co-existence of generous impulses and child-like simplicity of character is one of those curious anomalies in human nature which the science of psychology has utterly failed to explain.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The return of General C. W. Le Gendre, who is rather the stormy petrel than the peaceful dove of Japanese politics, attracts some attention at this rather critical time. We are curious, says the *Gazette*, to see what muddle will arise out of the complications in the Corea which are not yet settled, and in the Loochoos which are still pending and are two nasty open sores whose issues will be certainly detrimental to Japan. By private letters we know that the Chinese, and not the official class only, have been much irritated by the action of Japan; and public opinion in China, for there is such a thing, presses upon the Chinese Government, to an extent that has become embarrassing, the necessity of showing a bold and even hostile front to Japan. The Chinese navy has been increased, and Li is again pressing forward some reorganizations with less opposition from his rivals than is usually the case. One evil for Japan, even if no other arises, will be that Japan will be forced to make corresponding preparations for war at a cost she can ill afford, so that the recent acts complained of by China, whether right or wrong, are certain to prove additional elements of embarrassment to the financial chaos. General Le Gendre had nothing to do with the Corea or Loochooan businesses, but his advent during the existence of a dispute with China is remarkable, provided he retains any influence with certain of the Ministry.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, August 16, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$530
" Old " cash...
" New Benares, cash, 502½
" Old " cash...
" New Malwa, credit, 750
" Allowance Tels. 16
" Old Malwa, credit, 765
" Allowance Tels. 8

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/7½
" Demand... 3/8½
" 30 days' sight... 3/8½
" 4 months' sight... 3/8½
Credits, 4... 3/9
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/9½
India, Wire... 221½
" demand... 222
Shanghai, demand... 73½
" 80 days' sight... 73½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine... 2/40
Sovereigns... 6/35

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 58 ½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,400
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 710
Chinese Insurance Co., \$235
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$775
China Fire Ins. Co., \$480
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 12 ½ prem.
H. K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$2 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11
China Coast Ste. Nav. Co., Tls. 93
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$148
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Pilsner & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, August 16, 1879.

BAROMETER—9 A.M.... 30.068
Do. 1 P.M.... 30.058
Do. 4 P.M....
THERMOMETER—9 A.M.... 85
Do. 1 P.M.... 88
Do. 4 P.M....
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 82
Do. 1 P.M. 84
Do. 4 P.M....
Do. Maximum... 88
Do. Minimum over night 80

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from them latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

Left.	Name.	From.
22, Grossfurt	Constantine	Hamburg
Apr.		
8, Leon		Liverpool
10, Spica		Calcutta
21, Werra		London
26, Triton		Hamburg
27, Twilight		New York
27, Homewood		Penarth
May.		
2, Alex Yeats		Cardiff

Portfolio.

THE DEAD STUDENT.

It doesn't seem—now does it, Jack?—as if poor Brown were dead: 'Twas only yesterday at noon he had to take his bed. The day before, he played first base, and ran 'round the bases. And then, to slip away so sly—'twas not at all like Brown.

The story seems too big to take. 'Most any one will find it's sometimes hard to get a man well laid out in his mind. And Brown was just afore with life. 'Twouldn't scare me, I avow, To hear a whoop, and see the man go rushing past here now.

Poor Brown! he's lying in his room, as white as drifted snow. I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two ago. A-rushing into Brown's room seemed awkward like and queer: We haven't spoken back and forth for something like a year.

We didn't pull together square a single night or day. However I want, he soon contrived to find another way. He ran against me in my loves: we picked a dozen bones. About that girl you used to like—the one that married Jones.

He worked against me in the class, before my very eyes. He opened up and scooped me square out of the Junior prize. In the last campus rush we came to strictly business blows. And from the eye he left undimmed I viewed his damaged nose.

In fact, I came at last to feel—and own it with dismay—That life would be 'worth living for if Brown were out the way. But when I heard that he was dead, my feelings tacked; and then I would have given half my life to get his back again.

I called upon him, as it were, an hour or two ago. The room was neat beyond excuse—the women made it so. Be sure he had no hand in that, and naught about it knew. To see the order lying round had made him very blue.

A sweet bouquet of girlish flowers smiled in the face of Death. Straight through the open window came the morning's fragrant breath. Close-egged, a small canary-bird, with glossy, yellow throat, Skipped daintily from perch to perch, and never sung a note.

With hair unusually combed, sat poor 'MacFarland near. Alternately perusing Greek, and wrestling with a tear. A homely little girl of six, for some old kindness' sake, Was sobbing in the corner there as if her heart would break.

The books looked worn and wretched like, almost as if they knew, And seemed to be a-whispering their titles to my view. His rod and gun were in their place; and high, where all might see, Gleaned jauntily the boating cup he won last year from me.

I lifted up the solemn sheet. That honest, earnest face Showed signs of culture and of toil that Death could not erase. As western skies at twilight mark where late the sun has been, Brown's face revealed the mind and soul that once had burned within.

He looked so grandly helpless there, upon that lonely bed! Oh, Jack! those many faces are foes no more when they are dead! "Old boy," I sobbed, "'twas half my fault This heart makes late amends." I took the white cold hands in mine—and Brown and I were friends.

—Will Carleton.

A WONDERFUL BABY.

'Tis a wonderful baby, I cannot deny it, The loveliest, sweetest, that ever was made; And no silver or gold in the country could buy it, Nor jewels—though e'en a queen's casket were paid.

We humor and fondle, we kiss and caress it, Are anxious when'er it's out of our sight; And we call it pet names—such as "queen lamb," and "blessed," "Dear old precious darling," from morn-ing till night.

If we have any joys, if we have any troubles, If over our pathway a dark shadow looms; Our griefs we divide and our pleasures we double Because of this wonderful baby of ours.

It never is cross, or impatient, or fretful, Like some other babies that you and I know; And we should be never unkind or forgetful Of all that to this precious darling we owe.

Its face is all wrinkled—now isn't that funny? Its step has been feeble for many a day, And over the brow where were ringlets once sunny There now are soft tresses of silvery gray.

You'll think I am frivolous, may be—Declaring the truth I have surely not told; But this precious old darling, this wonderful baby, So dear to our hearts, is near eighty years old.

By care and caresses we give to no other, Her care and her kindness we strive to repay; And we thank the dear Father in heaven With heart young as ever, is with us to-day!

—Miss Pollard, in Christian Union.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,—AND ON THIS."

It may be remembered that when the news of the lamented death of Lord Lawrence came to hand here, we were fortunate enough to be able to place before our readers at the same time as the intimation of his death appeared in our paper the eloquent, graceful and liberal tribute paid by the Governor-General of India to his memory. The document to which we refer emanated nominally, of course, from the Government, but there could be no doubt that the work was that of Lord Lytton. The following very appropriate remarks on the minute are from the columns of the Pioneer:

If to have an opportunity of treating a political opponent with generosity, to seize that opportunity with alacrity; and to use it with grace, be a stroke of good fortune, the present Viceroy may well be congratulated on the resolution which recorded the tribute of the Government of India to the memory of his distinguished predecessor in office. No words more frank, more hearty, more free from any suggestion of a bitter afterthought, were ever penned than those in which Lord Lytton gave utterance to the funeral eulogy of the man, who for months and years past has been the centre, if not the principal moving cause, of the most formidable English opposition that a Viceroy, at a critical conjuncture, has ever experienced. Of the controversy we have no wish to speak; but it is pleasant in an age in which parliamentary violence threatens to become a national disease, and in a society for which no libel is too petty, and no scurrility too base, to find that there is at least one Englishman, whom political opposition cannot betray into a bitter mood, and who escapes gladly from the hot atmosphere of public controversy into that higher and calmer region, in which—all differences of opinion put out of sight—sterling merits of character are alone regarded, and the permanent claims of a Nation's gratitude alone enforced. The happy art *disentire sine odio* is a rare one, never rarer than just now in England. Lord Lytton's Resolution proves him a proficient in it. It fell like a note of peace amid the babel of angry tongues, and must have been as coals of fire to the heads of many who have thought no insult too gross, no invective too scathing, no suggestion too dishonourable for the successful author of the Cabul Campaign.

We have thought it fit to bring the above prominently forward to point a moral. This too shall be done by means of a quotation which is only brief. A London correspondent writes:—

At the Cobden Club dinner held at Greenwich, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, the noble Lord talked with a vengeance according to the feelings of his audience, for more radical sentiments than his I have rarely heard. Lord Northbrook is a wooden speaker, but a good hater. He is also an ingenious assailant, or he could never have made a Cobden Club dinner the occasion of attacking the "action of the Cabinet" who were in favour of the Afghan war. The Viceroy must possess a very forgiving spirit, otherwise there will be a day of heavy reckoning in store for Lord Northbrook. If the latter had been one of the most uncompromising of politicians he could hardly have acted with greater brutality towards his successor. All through the discussions on the Afghan question neither ex-official restraint nor the amenities of that polite circle in which he moves, prevented Lord Northbrook criticising Lord Lytton and his policy in pretty much the same way as such radical politicians as the editor of the *Echo* treats Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Northbrook's Afghan comments at the Cobden Club dinner showed an undying animus, and have done the noble Lord no credit.

Nona would be more sorry than we to see the noble rule *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* degenerate into a clap-trap utterance, meaning that all men who are fortunate enough to be dead are to be bespattered with fulsome flattery whatever kind of life they led, whatever their public sins and shortcomings. But we do believe in a handsome acknowledgement of a great and good man just passed away, whatever his sense of duty may have led him to do in contravention of our own feelings and it may be to our individual hurt at the time. Lord Lytton has proved himself a large-minded liberal statesman; Lord Northbrook has brought discredit on himself by his lamentable display of his ferocity, small-mindedness and unfairness. The former has done a graceful act which will go far to make him live in the minds of the people as a nobleman in the best meaning of the word; the latter will only be remembered as the Viceroy who was connected with the Baring Bros, and never drew his salary for his services, such as they were, as Governor-General.

Albert Weber, the piano manufacturer who died at New York, June 25th, leaves an estate valued at \$501,000 to \$750,000.

"Wine maketh glad the heart," said the King of Israel; and the Hebrew heart of David's day was gladdened by a real wine, the wine of grapes; while the ancient Egyptian heart rejoiced in wine of barley—that is, beer. The invention of beer as a beverage is ascribed to Orior, twenty centuries before the Christian era, and it was known to the ancient world as wine of barley. In modern times the nationalities of Latin origin drink wine more freely than those of Saxon origin, who consume much beer. The agriculture of European countries is largely influenced by the popular demand for beverages. Within the last two decades beer has been rapidly gaining favor in Latin countries. Beer saloons now flourish in Paris, Rome and Madrid as well as in Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg. In Paris, for example, the annual consumption of beer has risen to over 100,000,000 liters (about 250,000 gallons), and many Parisians have come to the conclusion that beer, though inferior in attractiveness to wine, allays thirst, stimulates digestion, refreshes the system and is nutritive.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, "E. V. S." writes from Philadelphia under date of June 7th:—

Everybody knows of the cordial friendship existing between General Grant and the proprietor of *The Public Ledger*. When Grant was President Mr. Childs was a frequent guest at the White House; and whenever he came to Philadelphia Mr. Childs's house was his home. The presents the ex-President has received during his tour abroad have been forwarded to his Philadelphia friend, and are kept in Mr. Childs's private office and shown by him to his callers with as much pride and pleasure as though he were the recipient instead of only the custodian of the treasures. A regular correspondence is kept up between the two friends. General Grant's last letter was written at the Straits Settlement, Singapore, April 5. He says he expects to reach San Francisco in July (Mr. Childs thinks the date will be about the 25th), and intends to make excursions to all places of interest on the Pacific coast. Afterwards he means to stop for a few days at Virginia City, Nev., and on his way East will spend a little time in Salt Lake City, and then take in Colorado, where he expects to make a rather extensive tour. When he wrote he had evidently heard nothing about the plans for giving him a public reception in California and in the Eastern States; for he speaks of his Pacific coast journey as though they were to be quiet and enjoyable affairs, and urges Mr. Childs to join him in San Francisco with a few personal friends, whom he names—among them being the venerable General Patterson, who, though over eighty years old, is still a great traveller and a delightful social companion. The letter is mainly made up of pleasant chat about the voyage, and inquiries about friends in this country. General Grant speaks of his party suffering some annoyance from the heat, but says all are in excellent health.

Speaking of the projected excursion to San Francisco to meet the ex-President on his return, Mr. Childs says that none of General Grant's personal friends are in any way concerned in it or take the slightest interest in it. The affair, he adds, is evidently a business speculation, gotten up by individuals who hope to make some money out of the interest felt by the public in General Grant's return. They are no doubt aided by the railroad companies, who would naturally be glad to get the profits on a heavy excursion business. Mr. Childs says there will be undoubtedly a handsome reception tendered to General Grant by the city of San Francisco, and a few personal friends will cross the continent to take part in welcoming him, but their trip will be a private affair, without the slightest political significance.

As to General Grant's political plans, Mr. Childs is confident that he has none. If General Grant entertained any expectation of being nominated for the Presidency in 1880, or meant to enter the lists of candidates, Mr. Childs is confident he would have written him on the subject. As the ex-President has never once mentioned the matter in his letters, Mr. Childs feels convinced that the possibility of being called upon to serve a third term in the White House is wholly foreign to his thoughts. Mr. Childs says that any movements to bestow public honors on Grant after his arrival which have a political purpose, and seem intended to put him in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, will be distasteful to him, and will be discouraged by all his personal friends.

GENERAL GRANT'S ENTRY INTO CANTON.

The *N. Y. Herald's* correspondent, writing about General Grant's entry into Canton, says:—It was an extraordinary sight. The colors, the surroundings, the barbaric pomp, the phases of an ancient civilization, so new, so strange, so interesting, and beyond all this, the feeling of a new world, with wonder and curiosity, giving this one day to see the foreigner, to look in awe upon the face of the American whose coming had been discussed in every bazaar and by every silk loom in Canton. The multitude seemed to have been pressed into space by some system of artificial pressure, the people were so close together—men, women and children.

At intervals of a hundred yards were guards of soldiers, some carrying spears shaped like a trident, others with staves or pikes, other the clumsy, old-fashioned gun. There is nothing martial in the Chinese soldier. I am afraid, but his dress was specially decorated and helped to give color to the scene. Then came groups of Mandarins (officials), their hats surmounted with the button which indicated their rank, holdir fans, and as the General passed saluting him in Chinese fashion, raising both hands to the forehead in supplicating attitude, holding them an instant, and bringing them down with a retreating gesture. Wherever the street was intersected with other streets the crowd became so dense that additional troops were required to hold it in place, and at various points the Chinese salute of three guns was fired. The road to the viceregal palace was three miles, and as the pace of the coach who carries the chair is a slow one, and especially slow on days of multitudes and pageantry, we were over an hour in our journey, and for this hour we journeyed through a sea of faces, a hustled and silent sea that swept around us, covering windows, doors, streets, roof tops, wherever there was room for a pair of feet or hands. Some of the party estimated that there were 200,000 people to witness General Grant's progress through Canton.

The young men were, as a general thing, handsome, especially those of rank, who were known by their buttons, and who gazed upon the barbarians with a supercilious and contemptuous expression very much as young men of the same class would regard Sitting Bull or Red Cloud from a club window as the Indian chiefs went in procession along Fifth Avenue. As a matter of fact I suppose they looked upon General Grant and his party as some of us would regard Red Cloud and his braves. We were foreigners, outside barbarians, and if we came at all to a viceregal palace, if we were received with music and the firing of cannon, and the beating of drums—it was because the Viceroy was in a gracious mood and desired to give the barbarians a sight of imperial Chinese splendor. But when you saw this curious, intriguing, contemptuous expression, now and then you saw in some hurried observation and the apple of mocking laughter which came with it, that you were under criticism, that your black coat or white cravat or crushed opera hat—that your braided hat and embroidered shoulders were inspiring emotions like those which the plumes and paint of Sitting Bull would inspire in the bosom of cynical New Yorkers.

DEBASING THE MORAL CURRENCY.

I have been amazed to find that some artists whose own works have the ideal stamp are quite insensible to the damaging tendency of the burlesquing spirit which ranges to and fro and up and down on the earth, and has no reason (except a precarious one) why it should not appropriate every sacred, heroic and pathetic theme which serves to make up the treasure of human admiration, hope and love. One would have thought that their own half-despairing efforts to invest in worthy outward shape the vague inward impressions of sublimity and the consciousness of an implicit ideal in the commonest scenes might have made them susceptible of some disgust or alarm at the species of burlesque which is likely to render their compositions no better than a dissolving view where every noble form is seen melting into its preposterous caricature. It used to be imagined of the unhappy medieval Jews that they parodied Calvary by crucifying dogs. If they had been guilty they would at least have had the excuse of the hatred and rage begotten by persecution. Are we on the way to a parody which shall have no other excuse than the rootless search after fodder for degraded appetites—after the pay to be earned by pasturing Clio's herd, where they may denude every monument of that growing life which should have kept them human?

The world seems to me well supplied with what is genuinely ridiculous; wit and humor may play as humorously or benevolently round the changing faces of egotism, absurdity and vice as the sunshin over the rippling sea or the drowsy meadows. Why should we make our delicious sense of the ludicrous, with its invigorating shocks of laughter and its irrepressible smiles, which are the outflow of an inward radiation as gentle and cheering as the warmth of morning, flourish like a brigand on the robbery of our mental wealth? or let it take its exercise as a madman might, if allowed a free flight, promenade, by drawing some populace with bonfires which leave some venerable structure a blackened ruin, or send a scorching smoke across the portals of the past at which we once looked with a loving recognition of fellowship, and disfigure their lofty butts of mockery?—nay, worse, use it to degrade the healthy aptitudes and affections of our nature as they are seen to be degraded in insane patients whose system, all out of joint, finds matter for scorching laughter in mere topsy turvy, makes over passion preposterous or obscene, and turns the hard-won order of life into a second chaos, hideous enough to make one wall that the first was ever thrilled with light?

This is what I call debasing the moral currency; lowering the value of every inspiring fact and tradition so that it will command less and less of the spiritual products, the generous motives which sustain the charm and elevation of our social existence—the something besides bread by which man saves his soul alive. The bread winner of the family may demand more and more copper shillings or assignats or greenbacks for his day's work, and so get the needful quantum of food; but let that moral currency be emptied of its value—let a greedy buffonery, debase all historic beauty, majesty, and pathos, and the more you heap up the debased symbols the greater will be the lack of the ennobling emotions which subdue the tyranny of the suffering and make ambition one with social virtue.

We have been severely enough taught (if we were willing to learn) that our civilization, considered as a splendid material fabric, is hopelessly in peril without the spiritual police of sentiments of ideal feelings. And it is this invisible police which we had need, as a community, to strive to maintain in efficient force. How if a dangerous "Swing" were sometimes disguised in a versatile entertainer devoted to the amusement of mixed audiences? And I confess that sometimes, when I see a certain style of young lady, who checks our tender admiration with rose and henna and all the blazonry of an extravagant expenditure, with slang and bold *bravuerie* instead of dignity, and with cynical mockery which she mistakes for penetration, I am sorely tempted to hiss out "Pétroleuse!" It is a small matter to have our palaces set aflame compared with the misery of having our sense of noble womanhood, which is the inspiration of a purifying shame, the promise of life-penetrating affection, stained and blotted out by images of repulsiveness. The things come—not of higher education, but of dull ignorance fostered into primness by the greedy vulgarity which reverses Peter's visionary lesson, and learns to call all things common or unclear. It comes of debasing the moral currency.

The Thrythians, according to an ancient story reported by Athenæus, brooming conscious that their trick of laughter at everything and nothing was making them unfit for the conduct of serious affairs, appealed to the Delphic oracle for some means of cure. The god prescribed a peculiar form of a sacrifice, which would be effective if they could carry it through without laughing. They did their best; but the flimsy joke of a boy upset their unaccustomed gravity, and in this way the oracle taught them that even the gods could not prescribe a quick cure for a long vitiation or give power and dignity to a people, who, in a crisis of the public well-being, were at the mercy of a poor jest.—George Eliot's *Thiophrastus Sketch*.

Talking with an old gentleman from a rural district, the other day, we casually remarked upon third terms, and asked his opinion as to Grant's chances. "Grant?" said he, inquiringly, "who's Grant?" "Why," we replied, "Ulysses Grant, General Grant, President Grant, you know." The look of interest passed from his features, and his voice returned to its wonted tone as he said, "No, I guess I never heard of him." "What?" was our amazed rejoinder, "never heard of General Grant, the hero of the great rebellion who so many precious lives and such a vast expenditure of money were offered up as a sacrifice?" As we had proceeded, a show of intelligence had lighted up the face of our interlocutor, until he suddenly broke out, "Look here, you! I remember there was some talk of a row 'long in '61. Tell us how it came out. Did they really get to fighting right down in earnest?" You can imagine how refreshing this was after months' reading of Congressional speeches replete with reminiscences of the late unpleasantness. In the overpowering joy of the moment, we hid our face in our hands, while the fountains of emotion burst their barriers and we found relief in tears. Yes, we wept, and we care not who knows it.—Boston Transcript.

CHAT FROM PARIS.

The other night they gave the grand festival at the Opera-house in favor of the sufferers by the Hungarian inundation. It was common place enough up to midnight, when the concert, at a hundred francs a seat, was concluded. Then was exhibited the marvel of a fancy fair, or rather of a suburban village *fête* exhibited in the immense building with all the side that light, pictorial effects, flowers and female beauty could give. The Prince of Wales happened to be in Paris—this time he brought the Princess and his daughter—and, dining on Saturday at the Club of the Rue Royale, he went at 10 o'clock and took possession of the stage box, for which he paid a fabulous price. But his contributions to the charity were not to end there; they only really began at midnight. A gold piece for a glass of champagne poured by a fair hand, four or five louis for a less palatable article from a handsome artist of old acquaintance, half a dozen sovereigns for a Chinese hat to Mademoiselle Schneider, and five hundred francs to Madame Théo, *la jolte parfumeuse*, for a bottle of scent—these were but a few of the demands on the poor Prince's pocket. The London papers will give you very brilliant descriptions of the affair, made up for telegraphic despatch early in the day. Those, like myself, writing after the event, must confess that it was utterly trivial, and that the weak wit and the noise of the smaller hours of Sunday morning were almost intolerable. People lingered in the midst of those many dissipated actresses of Paris till long after daylight. The last man who retired was probably a British pickpocket, though from his severe get-up and the broche of miniature ribbons and crosses he exhibited he was believed to be a Russian prince. It was five o'clock, and a lingering actress exclaimed, in reference to this latest gentleman, who was excessively slim and of unusual height—"Mon Dieu! It is the *Mat-de-Cocagne* walking off!" A climbing pole was one of the delights of the quasi-Kermesse.

A great many people had secretly gone to bed when they were called again to prepare for a departure to see the race of the Grand Prix. Sunday morning promised dull, and the new toilettes, all in tender colour, were at last displayed. But at two o'clock it thundered, and down came the floods of rain we have been growing so accustomed to for the past eight months. I do not know if the paper-stockings they have just discovered as an over-wrapping for existing silken foot coverings were yet in vogue on Sunday. But certainly the pink and white stripes, the pale blue, the light crimson hose and the satin shoes of all shades to suit the robes were well seen and thoroughly saturated. The numbers on the course were not as great as usual. The contest was amongst the French, only one English horse competing. The skies were leaden, and the solemn dreary face of M. Grévy in the State stand-house added to what might almost be called the dullness of the scene. The most happy-looking man, next to Edmond Blanc, I saw that day seemed to me to be Marshal MacMahon, who, free from office, exhibited unusual gaiety in the stand-house of the Jockey Club, where he was chatting with the Duke of Annumale and a score of others who would not for worlds be seen speaking to the present President of the Republic. Edmond Blanc, the owner of the mare *Nubienne*, who won, is an almost beardless youngster, the second son of a shrewd father, the late M. Blanc, of the Monaco casino, who began the world in little shotes, and gained in it, as proprietor of the green cloths of Hombourg and the rock of Monte Carlo, very nearly fifty millions of francs. Edmond is not as close-fisted as his father, who would sometimes hand a penny to the waiter where he dined. At least on Sunday evening he handed his good English jockey fifty thousand francs. And well he might; for, as Count Le Grange said when conducted with on the non-success of Zut, it was Hudson, not Nubienne, that won the race. The scene at the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, when application was made to have Paul Cassagnac given up for trial, was dreadful. The *Times* slurs it over; but read the report of the *Standard*. Even that is subdued. The members rushed down on the floor, and each side used the most infamous language to the other. One or two came to blows, and the obscenity of tongue was awful. It was the *Assommoir*, baring the women on the floor of the House of Representatives. The women were in the galleries, and were evidently delighted at the scene and clapped their little hands.—London Cor. (Pioneer).

Some curious experiments have been made at the *Times* Office with the view of ascertaining whether the leading newspaper cannot be simultaneously printed by means of electricity in several towns each morning. This has been a favourite project with the chief proprietors of the *Times*, for several years. The idea was that the electric current should cut at any distance the *fac simile* of any paper-maché matrix which might be submitted for copying. Happily for the provincial press the scheme has fallen through.

No barber knoweth, says the *Detroit Free Press*, whom he may shave, and the man who rushes into a shop and drops into a barber's chair without seeing who occupies the next chair to the right or left, may get badly left, as a case proved the other day. A solid old citizen in the wholesale trade was taking it easy, his face covered with lather, when in came a young man, who flung off his coat, bounced into a chair and called out: "Hurry up, now, for I must get back to the store before old Blank does, or he will raise thunder. Hang him, he won't even give a man time to die!" The solid citizen turned his face to glance at the other, and the barber noticed a reddening of his face. "Going on a vacation this Summer?" asked the barber, who was preparing to shave the young man. "Vacation! How in Tophet can I get away from old Blank? And if I could, he pays such a tingly, contemptible salary that I couldn't afford even a ride on the ferry-bot." "Why don't you ask him for a raise?" queried the barber. "Why don't I ask for the hand of his freckle-nosed daughter? He'd discharge me in a minute, though. He's making money and can afford it. If the old hyena would have a stroke of apoplexy the junior partner might do something, but such chaps always live to be a hundred years old." Conversation ceased here, the solid man got out of his chair, took a brushing and sat down, and when the clerk arose from his chair and turned around, knowalls would have looked back at his face. The barber wet the young man's head and held oolome to his nose, but he walked sideways when he went out, and there was an uncertain wobble to his knees.

THE LATEST LONDON LION.

Dr. Carver, the American rifle shot, is rather a lion just now, and draws people wherever he is. Last Monday and Tuesday he was at the petty little Ranelagh Club, where he drew a distinguished and fashionable crowd—the Tecks and their children, Lord and Lady Spencer, most of the "beauty women" and a host of minor nymphet, some of whom, I thought, could give pounds to the others, but I did not say so because that would have been flat heresy. Why he is a doctor or whether he is a doctor I cannot tell you, but he does not come up to our ideal of the practitioner of daily life. A very good-looking, broad-shouldered young fellow with a somewhat effeminate cast of features, adorned by a powerful and well-cut figure, clad in loose breeches and blucher boots, a tight tunic, and a broad sombrero under cover of which his long fair locks flow down his neck like a woman, he presented a sufficiently picturesque appearance, if not that of an M.D. His shooting—I have now seen him twice—is something wonderful. Last Tuesday he broke 90 glass balls, tossed up at random, out of 100. As a rule he does not undertake to break more than 75. The most difficult shooting was when the balls were thrown at him by his black servant, and he only missed then about two out of a dozen. I thought it appeared to be bad for the nigger once or twice, for the Doctor appeared to fire blank at him now and then. The bullets must have whistled very close to the darkie's head, but no "mistakes" have ever been made, I hear, and I suppose master and man have iron nerves. Then Carver has a very clever dodge of shooting at a glass ball on the ground. He manages to put the bullet just as it were under the ball, which bounds from the ground, and then he hits it with a second barrel. Somebody said it was a trick, but if it was, it was a clever one. Then he shoots from a pony, but that was not so very extraordinary, though he never missed while the pony was going at a hard canter. The women applauded, from the Princess Mary downwards; so "clever," they said, and when he doffed his broad-brimmed hat and bowed and smiled towards the Princess, so "handsome," they added. Carver is a success.—London Cor.

SEVEN DIALS.

This locality is celebrated as the heart of one of the poorest districts in London. Of late years various improvements have been made in the neighbourhood, and the Dials are now traversed by omnibuses, and have made considerable progress towards civilization. The locality is still a singular one, and as it lies in close proximity to the West-end, it can be easily visited by those curious to see the inner life of London. The readiest approach to it is from St. Martin's-lane, crossing between Crumhorn-street and Long-acre. Turning up northwards here, the stranger finds himself in a street altogether unique in its way. It is the abode of bird-fanciers. Every variety of pigeon, fowl, and rabbit can be found here, together with rare birds, such as hawks and owls, parrots, love-birds, and other species native and foreign. There is a shop for specimens for aquaria, with its tanks of waterbeetles, newts, water-spiders, and other aquatic creatures. Others are devoted to British song birds, larks, thrushes, bullfinches, starlings, blackbirds, &c. Here and there are shops filled with cages of all kinds and sorts, and one or two dog-fanciers have also settled here. Passing through this lane we are in the Dials, a point where seven streets meet. If it is desired to go poor London, it is better not to go straight on, but to turn up any of the side streets. Here poverty is to be seen in its most painful features. The shops sell nothing but second or third hand articles—old dresses, old clothes, old hats, and at the top of the stairs of little underground cellars, old shoes, so patched and mended that it is questionable whether one particle of the original material remains in them. These streets swarm with children of all ages, engaged in any kind of game which childhood is capable of enjoying without the addition of expensive apparatus. Tip-cat, battledore and shuttlecock, are great favourites about the Dials, and the passer-by must guard his face or take the consequences. Children sit on door-steps and on the pavement, they play in the gutter, they chase each other in the road, and dodge in and out of houses. It is evident that the School Board has not much power in the neighbourhood of the Dials. Public-houses abound, and it is evident that whatever there may be a lack of in the Dials, there is no lack of money to pay for drink. At night the public-houses are ablaze with light, and on Saturday evenings there is a great sound of shouting and singing through the windows, while the women stand outside and wait, hoping against hope that their husbands will come out before the week's money is all spent. Nowhere within reach of the West-end of London can such a glimpse of the life of the poorer classes be obtained as on a Saturday evening at the Dials.—*Dickens's Dictionary of London*.

THERE was a little difficulty about finding Baron Rothschild's will. When discovered it was found to consist of two sheets of newspaper tied with a bit of ribbon. Though the Baron is known to have been worth about fifteen millions sterling, he occasionally was sworn under £3,700,000. This must have been disappointing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But even £3,700,000 will yield a fine probate duty.

The famous Egyptian obelisk, which was recently set up on the banks of the Thames, and which it was found would rapidly become disorganized by the action of the peculiar atmosphere, has been coated with a silicious wash, which, it is believed, will successfully protect its surface for years. The effect of the process, it is said, has surpassed expectation, and is only to be compared to the restoration of an old oil painting. The obelisk now appears as if just chiseled from the rock, showing its original colors, the quartz and felspar glittering in the sunlight. The intaglio also comes out much more distinctly than before.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Manuscripts, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, double, &c., as the rate may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied lists, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet pose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt, paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise all the principal possessions in Asia, Africa, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Guiana, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Colombia, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Via San Francisco or Brindisi.
Letters, 12 30 34
Cards, None. 8 8
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Cards, 4 4 6
Registration, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Newspapers, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Cards, None. None. None.
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 30 34
Cards, 4 4 6
Registration, 4 4 6
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

British & Union:—

Letters, 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Letters, 2 8 2 2
Cards, 2 8 2 2
Registration, 4 8 2 2
Newspapers, 4 8 2 2
Books & Patterns, 4 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places:—Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Cebu, Japan, Manila, Cebu, China, Yonkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, or by Contract Mail:—

Letters, 8 8 2 2
Cards, 8 8 2 2
Registration, 8 8 2 2
Newspapers, 8 8 2 2
Books & Patterns, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and from Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iodine, Iodine, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and for a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25.....18 cents.
" 25.....36
" 45.....54
" 75.....72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,
August 16, 1879.

Letts. Pap. Letts. Pap.

Appelstedt, 1 card Mangoot, M. 1 7
Atkins, J. R. 1 Massey, Mr 1
Bavanchica, F. 1 McCartee, Dr. 1 bk.
Bellanova, A. 1 McDonald, D. N. 3
Benitez, Julio L. 3 1 McGregor, Miss 1
Benland, E. 1 McLeod, Edmund 1

Bossett, Albert 1 Miller, W. 1
Boyle, E. R. 1 Morton & Co., 1
Bredengrider, T. 1 Messrs 1
Brimlow, John 1 O'Brien, Timothy 1
British Empire, 1 Palmera, Dolores 1
Proprietor of 1 Phillips, R. M. 1
Buchanan, Wm. 1 Pitcher, Chas. A. 1
Engineer 1 Quong Awing 1
Bulkeley, Geo. E. 1 Quong Wong 1 regd.

Cabelier & Co., 1
Messrs 1
Carmo, Genoveva 1 Rousset, Monsr. J. 1
Conte, J. E. 1 Renouf, C. E. 1
Comas, Robert, 1 Rizzo, Sigr. G. 1
B.C.S. 1 Rochester, W. H. 1
Conder, Charles 1 Ross, Thos. 1
Cristoforo, De 1 Ronse, Richard 1
Cune, J. M. 1 Roza, Filomena 1
Daniels, Thos. 1 2 Rusbuck, A. 1
Chas. 1 Rushton, E. H. 1
Dare, Mrs J. W. 1 Santos, Marcelino 1
Davis, Quintin 1 Sherwood, Mr 1
Dawson, Wm. H. 1 Shung Ahyan 1 regd.
Downey, Thos. G. 1 Siddons, Miss 2
Drewes, T. W. 1 2 Siddle 2
Ennes, John 1 Silva, Jose Fco. 1
Fabris & Co., 1 Singleton, T. A. 2
Messrs 1 Smith, Thos. F. 2
Frescon, M.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Adria	Brit.	Stewart	780	Aug. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Marseilles, &c.	Mails, 10th
Anadyr	Brit.	Boisseuil-Baron	2416	Aug. 16	Messageries Maritimes	Y'hama & San Francisco	1st prox.
Belgie	Brit.	Meyer	1716	Aug. 14	O. & S. S. Co.		
Bombay	Brit.	Young	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
City of Tokio	Amer.	Maury	5079	July 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. Cisco	23rd inst.
Dale	Brit.	Thompson	690	Aug. 14	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	at daylight
Danube	Brit.	Clanchy	561	Aug. 8	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	20th inst.
Douglas	Brit.	Young	861	Aug. 16	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Plying
Fame	Brit.	Stopani	117	Aug. 15	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	at daylight
Hector	Brit.	Ward	1689	Aug. 13	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Meli	Chi.	Ward	181	Aug. 13	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Noma	Brit.	Love	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		
Paladin	Brit.	Parker	897	Aug. 14	Captain	Saigon	
Sea Gull	Amer.	Haydon	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Tanais	Fch.	Marcelle	1000	Aug. 16	Messageries Maritimes	Swatow	at daylight
Yottung	Brit.	McDougall	286	Aug. 13	Kwok Acheong		
Zephyr	Brit.	Heuer	str.	.....	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels							
Adam H. Simpson	Amer.	Call, Jr.	1524	Aug. 4	Borneo Co., Limited		
Advance	Brit.	Spencer	336	Aug. 9	Chinese		
Adelaide Norris	Amer.	Woodward	719	Aug. 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Agnes Muir	Brit.	Low	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.		
Alce O. Dickerman	Amer.	Bryant	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	Wanchai Pier
Ann Adamson	Brit.	Robertson	464	June 28	Kwok Him Woo		
Antioch	Amer.	Weeks	646	Aug. 7	L. Mallory		
Candace	Brit.	Candler	263	July 5	Chinese	Colonies	
Chasca	Amer.	Washburn	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	New York	
Chocola	Brit.	Kennett	284	July 21	Rozario & Co.	Hamburg	
Edward Barrow	Brit.	Rich	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Touron	
Emil Julius	Ger.	Jurgensen	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.		
Floral Star	Brit.	Davidson	244	July 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York	
Fred. P. Litchfield	Amer.	Spalding	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	Amoy	
Gylding	Dan.	Winther	240	Aug. 5	Chinese		
Hazel Holme	Brit.	Milliean	405	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.		
Hermann	Ger.	Schmidt	444	Aug. 7	Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	Amer.	Hutchinson	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
J. A. Borland	Amer.	Kent	670	July 26	Melchers & Co.	Quinhon	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	McKeon	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Monte Rosa	Amer.	Carter	1313	June 15	Vogel & Co.		
P. Fitzpatrick	Amer.	Pheasant	582	July 12	Chinese		
Prosperity	Amer.	Hoff	476	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Race Horse	Siam.	Stehmeyer	387	Aug. 7	Siemens & Co.		
Rifeman	Brit.	Stehmeyer	740	June 19	Order		
Samatra	Amer.	Clough	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	Tientsin	
Victory	Brit.	Whiting	255	Aug. 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
Vigilant	Amer.	Ross	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.		
WHAMPOA							
Courier	Ports	Foh.	346	Aug. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Hermite	Ger.	Meyer	350	Aug. 10	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
CANTON							
Amoy	Drewes	Brit.	814	Aug. 13	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Aug. 14	A. L. Douglas
Li Tai	7 h	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	...
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Aug. 13	H. Salmond
Sheldrake	5 k	British	gunboat	455	4	60	July 18	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	Jar. S.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Venedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alaraz
Victor Emmanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kiu Shan	457	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Bunning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Seejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotal	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	160	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tehing-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Ting-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Aug. 9, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
Europe	for Shanghai	for London, &c.	for New York
Hao An	for Shanghai	Danish	Chinese
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Cella	for Melbourne	Chinese	Chinese
Cuba	for British barque	Chinese	Chinese
Irazu	for British barque	Chinese	Chinese
Lady Louisa	for London	Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Madcap	for Hongkong	Ho-chung	Chinese
Maid of Judah	for Sydney	Kiang-ching	Chinese
R. M. Hayward	for Tientsin	Kiang-foo	Chinese
Taiwan	for Cape Town	Kiang-teen	Chinese
Undine	for London	Kiang-tung	Chinese
		Kiang-yung	Chinese
		Lydia	Chinese
		Orissa	Chinese
		Paokong	Chinese
		Pelho	Chinese
		Shanghai	Chinese
		Tahyew	Chinese
		Tungsin	Chinese
		Yeh-shin	Chinese

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Aug. 12, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.			
*Anadyr	French	for London, &c.	for New York
Bokhara	British	American schooner	U. S. corvette
*Chinkiang	British	for New York	U. S. corvette
Claverhouse	British	British barque	U. S. gunboat
Fah-yuen	British	British barque	U. S. gunboat
Fatchoy	British	British barque	U. S. gunboat
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
Almatia	American schooner	for New York	U. S. corvette
Amethyst	British	British barque	U. S. gunboat
Anglo Norman	British	British barque	U. S. gunboat
Benchutha	American barque	American barque	U. S. gunboat

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, August 16th, 1879.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	450 490	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	250 220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . "	90 80	湯牛肉
" Steak, . "	150 140	牛肉起
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛腦
" " corned, "	300 270	牛腦
" Head, . "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, . "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty	180 120	牛肩
" Feet, . each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . "	60 50	牛腰
" Liver, . "	100 90	牛尾
" Tail, . catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	320 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . "	250 220	金來火腿
" English, . "	380 350	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . "	180 160	羊牌骨
" Leg, . "	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, . "	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	70 60	猪脚
" Feet, . "	110 100	猪脚
" Fry, . "	120 110	猪頭
" Head, . "	95 90	猪頭
" Heart, . each	60 50	猪心
" Kidneys, . "	100 90	猪腰
" Liver, . lb.	120 110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . catty	160 150	猪牌骨
" Corned, . "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . "	160 150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, . "	110 100	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . each	45 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, . "	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . "	\$2. \$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, . "	120 110	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, . "	140 130	牛肉

Poultry.

Capon, . catty	230 180	鐵雞
Doves, . each	110 100	斑鳩
Ducks, . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen . doz.	100 100	雞蛋
Fowls, . catty	170 160	雞
Geese, . "	120 110	鵝
Partridges, . each	820 300	鵪鶉
Pigeons, . each	140 130	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . "	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, . each	180 150	沙道
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	500 450	火雞
" Hen, . "	350 300	火雞

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	200 180	肚魚乾
Bream, . catty	80 70	鯽魚
Carp, . "	80 70	鯉魚
Catfish, . "	60 50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . "	160 150	鹹魚
Crabs, . "	100 50	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . "	80 70	墨魚
Dace, . "	70 60	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . "	60 50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor, . "	80 70	海鰻
" Fresh water, . "	90 80	淡水鰻
File Fish, . "	70 60	剥皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . "	120 110	大鮮魚
" Small, . "	80 70	小鮮魚
Frogs, . "	100 80	田雞
Garoupe, . "	120 110	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . "	80 70	紅角魚
Gurnard, . "	90 80	黃花魚
Haddock, . "	80 70	黃澤
" smoked, . box	\$1.00 1.00	烟黃澤
King Crab, . each	100 100	蟹
Labrus, . catty	90 80	生魚
Live Fish, . catty	110 100	生魚
Lobsters, . "	100 90	龍蝦
Mullet, . "	70 60	鰻魚
Parrot Fish, . "	100 90	鰻魚
Perch, . "	80 70	頭鰻魚
Pike, . "	110 100	鹹魚
Plaice, . "	90 80	花斑魚
Pomfret, White, . "	110 100	白鰻魚
Pomfret, Black, . "	100 90	黑鰻魚
Prawns, . "	110 100	明蝦
Ray, . "	60 50	琵琶沙
Rock Fish, . "	90 80	石狗公
Roach, . "	90 80	鯽魚
Shark young, . "	80 40	鯊魚

Salmon, Canton, . . . catty	100	90	魚
Salt Fish, . . . "	120	90	鹹魚
Skate, . . . "	60	50	鰻魚
Shrimps, . . . "	60	50	蝦
Snapper, . . . "	100	90	立魚
Snipe Fish, . . . "	80	70	沙鑽魚
Soles, Fresh . . . "	90	80	撻魚
Tench, . . . "	100	90	鯽魚
Turbot, . . . "	120	110	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water each	200	160	腳魚
White Bait, . . . catty	60	—	銀魚仔
Whiting, . . . "	80	70	虫鱗
Fruits.			菓子
Alouettes, . . . catty	60	50	石栗
Apples, California, . . . "	500	450	舊金山平菓
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . . . "	25	20	省城香蕉
Chestnuts, . . . "	120	110	風栗
Carambola, . . . "	60	50	楊桃
Citron, Green, . . . "	100	80	香椰子
Cocoanuts . . . each	50	45	椰子
Currants, . . . bottle	400	350	細葡萄
Onstad Apples, . . . each	60	50	洋荔枝
Dates, . . . bottle	500	400	無花果
Figs, Dried, . . . box	750	—	乾菓
Grapes, Puntl, . . . catty	200	150	生提子
Gnava, . . . "	40	30	番桔
Lemons, China, . . . "	60	50	檸檬
Lichies, Dried, . . . "	200	150	荔枝乾
" Small late, . . . "	100	80	荔枝乾
Limes, Saigon, . . . "	80	—	安南檸檬
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . "	400	300	龍眼乾
" Common, . . . "	40	30	龍眼
" Mandarin, . . . "	70	60	石竹子
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	30	25	山竹
Mangoes, Manila, . . . each	100	—	宋呂芒菓
Musk Melons, . . . catty	100	—	香瓜
Olives, . . . "	80	70	白橄欖
Oranges, (Ooole) Canton . . . "	120	—	新會橙
" Sweet, . . . "	150	130	木瓜
Papaw, . . . "	50	40	青竹梨
Pears, Puntl, . . . "	60	50	沙梨
" Russet, . . . "	50	40	紅柿
Persimons, . . . "	100	80	波羅
Pine-apples, Puntl, . . . "	30	25	大蕉
Plantains, common . . . "	20	—	梅
Plums, . . . "	50	40	南華李
" Nanhwa, . . . "	70	50	乾梅
Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle	300	250	陽桂
Pumelo, Oblong, . . . each	80	—	珠乾
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . bottle	600	500	酸子
Tamarinds, . . . catty	60	50	核桃
Walnuts, . . . "	100	90	蹄
Water Chestnuts, com. . . "	30	—	西瓜
" Mandarin, . . . "	70	60	菜蔬
Water Melon, . . . "	25	20	龍鬚菜
Vegetables.			菜蔬
Asparagus, . . . tin	450	400	芽菜
Beans, sprout, . . . catty	20	15	面豆
" broad, . . . "	40	35	邊豆
" French, . . . "	120	—	豆角
" Long, Dolloboz, . . . "	40	30	紅白
Beet Root, . . . each	20	15	菜頭
Brassica, . . . "	30	25	紅菜
Brinjals, . . . catty	20	18	茄
Cabbage, Canton, . . . catty	80	—	省城菜
Carrots, . . . catty	120	110	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, . . . "	40	—	辣地
Chilies, Dried, . . . "	100	80	新鮮
" Fresh, . . . "	40	30	黃瓜
Cucumbers, . . . "	30	25	加厘
Curry Stuff, English, . . . "	60	50	矮瓜
Egg Plant, . . . "	20	15	新子
Ginger, old, . . . "	35	30	薑
" young, . . . "	40	35	瓜
Gourd, snake . . . "	30	25	絲瓜
Green Sprouts . . . "	30	20	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai, . . . "	250	—	蘿蔔
Lettuce, Chinese . . . "	50	40	唐生菜
" English . . . each	10	—	來路生菜
Mint, . . . bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okrae, . . . catty	40	30	毛茄
Onions, Bombay . . . "	60	50	洋蔥
" Green . . . "	20	15	蔥
Parsley, Chinese, . . . "	100	—	芫荽
" English, . . . bunch	10	5	洋芫荽
Potatoes, Japanese, . . . catty	25	20	日本薯
" California, . . . "	40	—	金山薯
" Macao, . . . "	35	30	澳門薯
" Shanghai, new, . . . "	30	25	上海薯
" Sweet, . . . "	12	10	番薯
Purlane, . . . "	20	—	猪仔菜
Radishes, White, . . . "	30	25	白蘿蔔
Spinach, . . . "	20	15	莧菜
Sesamum, . . . "	70	60	芝麻
Shalots, . . . "	40	30	乾葱
Taro, . . . "	15	12	芋頭
Tomatoes, . . . "	100	80	番茄
Water Lily Roots, . . . catty	25	20	藕
Yams, . . . "	80	50	蓮薯
Water Caltrops, . . . "	80	25	菱角

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